



consultants were mostly satisfactory. The consultants effectively carried out project activities; generated information, data sets, and tools; and delivered the agreed outputs.

The TA also (i) conducted a regional workshop on 12-13 October 2010 in Nadi, Fiji; (ii) held meetings and country consultations on local priorities, strategies, and approaches and methods in mainstreaming climate change; (iii) prepared and published "Food Security and Climate Change in the Pacific: Rethinking the Options"; (iv) conducted a side event on the Economics of Climate Change and Low-Carbon Growth in Northeast Asia and the Pacific on 6 December 2011 during the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Durban, during which country and development partner consultations on the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience initiatives and on a proposed biodiversity conservation trust fund in Papua New Guinea were also conducted; and (v) held a regional launch of the book "Economics of Climate Change in the Pacific" on 26-27 November 2013 at the University of New South Wales (Sydney) and Australian National University (Canberra). Savings from undisbursed funds of \$458,000 were cancelled upon financial closing of the TA account.

**Evaluation of Outputs and Achievement of Outcome.** The TA achieved its intended outcome and outputs indicated in the design and monitoring framework (see Annex). The TA implemented a range of research and capacity building activities, with inherent knowledge sharing events to contribute to attaining the TA's objectives. It developed a framework for incorporating climate change concerns into key sector- and area-specific project designs and economic and financial analysis of development investment projects; examined the economic costs and benefits of climate change on key sectors including food security; reviewed appropriate strategies to incorporate climate resilience in urban development projects, programs, and plans; and designed a power sector development project and renewable energy development project in Pohnpei and Yap (FSM), respectively. About 120 Pacific DMC national partners were trained in analyzing the impacts of climate change on food security, conducting baseline and vulnerability assessments and designing climate adaptation projects, and CDM and establishment of DNAs. The TA included 23 knowledge products (print and/or online flyers, brochures, policy notes, and/or books) from the consultants' outputs. Some were presented or disseminated in international, regional, and national forums.

**Overall Assessment and Rating.** The TA is considered successful for reasons already mentioned in the preceding sections. The TA is relevant to regional and country priorities. Through various activities, workshops, events, and knowledge products, the TA was effective in increasing awareness on potential climate change adaptation practices, mitigation measures, and appropriate related policies in the Pacific DMCs. Sustainability of the level and approach to mainstreaming adaptation and mitigation into the DMCs' respective development programs/strategies would depend on their absorptive capacity (technical and financial) and response, for which further support may still be required. The continued benefits of the TA will be sustained through activities of the regional and country Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCRs).

**Major Lessons.** The participatory field surveys, baseline and vulnerability assessments, environment assessments, and other on-the-ground activities provided the Pacific DMC national partners first-hand experience and exposure to realities at the community level, and provided local knowledge important for the design and development of site- and/or sector-specific climate change adaptation or mitigation measures and policies. The skills gained by the national counterparts are applicable to other participatory planning processes. The local consultation and validation workshops are useful forums for climate change knowledge sharing and information dissemination, and venues for developing and/or fostering productive collaboration toward their application, replication, and scaling up.

Lessons during implementation were the need for an agreed report outline at project commencement that would provide guidance and reference in case of changes in project leadership and management. Given the concerns raised over the structure and quality of some technical reports from the TA, the exact roles of the PARD country teams and/or other technical specialists should be clarified at the initial stages of TA implementation.

**Recommendations and Follow-Up Actions.** Experiences from this TA show that climate change capacity development programs can be expanded and sustained to build effective institutions and that the Pacific DMCs remain in need of capacity strengthening in dealing with climate change. The counterpart national agencies expressed interest in conducting more climate change vulnerability assessments, participatory environment assessments, and field surveys to gather more community-level climate change information and local knowledge, for which they would need technical and financial support. The enriched set of information would contribute to the national framework for climate change action and help develop site- and/or sector-appropriate climate change responses. In the absence of a final regional workshop, where stakeholder interests could have been harnessed to develop a collaborative and coordinated development partner response, the results and lessons learned from the TA will be disseminated within ADB via in-house seminars and more widely via the project publications.

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**TA 7394-REG: Strengthening the Capacity of Pacific Developing Member Countries to Respond to Climate Change (Phase 1)**  
**Modified Design and Monitoring Framework**

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Achievements
<p><b>Outcome</b> Climate risk management, adaptation practices, and greenhouse gas mitigation measures incorporated into infrastructure and key sector investment plans and project designs</p>	<p>All planned infrastructure projects include climate proofed design, where benefits exceed costs Capacity to harness clean energy sources through renewable energy developed</p>	<p>The TA developed a framework for climate proofing planned infrastructure projects. In close coordination with RSDD, the framework became an important input into ADB's <i>Guidelines for Climate Proofing Investment Projects</i> (2013).</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b> 1. Development of a Pacific Climate Change Program (PCCP)</p>	<p>1.1 Staff engaged and PCCP coordination unit established in PARD 1.2 National climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy and action plans prepared and/or strengthened for 14 Pacific DMCs 1.3 Financing mechanism and partnership established</p>	<p>PCCP was initiated through the TA, with concerned PATE staff actively involved. Support to Pacific DMCs in enhancing capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as in accessing climate finance, was provided and is being sustained. Four special studies were conducted, on (a) economics of climate change in the Pacific region, (b) economics of climate proofing investment projects, (c) impacts of climate change on food security, and (d) climate resilience and urban development. Flyers highlighting the results of each of these studies were prepared under the PCCP banner. The final report of the economics of climate change study was also prepared into a book and launched.</p>
<p>2. Adaptation preparation in selected Pacific DMCs 2.1 Strengthening institutional capacity to prepare and assess climate-oriented environmental assessments (EIAs and IEEs) 2.2 Information system for multisectoral climate change V&amp;A assessment 2.3 Mainstreaming of climate risk management and adaptation policies and measures to support a sustainable and resilient economy 2.4 Design of pilot adaptation projects</p>	<p>2.1 Tools and methods developed for incorporating climate risk assessment into environmental assessments 2.2 Tools and methods for multisector climate change V&amp;A assessment available and in use by Pacific DMCs 2.3 Risk assessment information for multisector V&amp;A assessment generated (GIS-based) 2.4 Climate-related risks and vulnerability are adequately reflected in the CPSs of Pacific DMCs 2.5 A set of pilot projects identified, designed, and programmed</p>	<p>TA conducted baseline and climate change vulnerability assessments and prepared initial design of climate change adaptation projects in specific geographical areas and sectors in five Pacific DMCs, namely Fiji, Marshall Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. The country studies inherently included workshops and hands-on trainings of national partner agencies on the full range of activities in designing appropriate adaptation projects or programs.</p>
<p>3. Mitigation projects in selected Pacific DMCs 3.1 Promotion of renewable energy in the Pacific 3.2 Promotion of carbon trading through CDM</p>	<p>3.1 Prefeasibility studies for two clean energy projects and feasibility studies for one clean energy project 3.2 Functional DNAs established in two more Pacific DMCs by 2011 3.3 CDM application documentation (project information note) prepared for two projects</p>	<p>The TA conducted capacity development activities for CDM, including the establishment of DNAs in four Pacific DMCs, namely Fiji, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu. CDM project information notes were also prepared. The TA supported the conduct and completion of two feasibility studies to scale-up renewable energy technologies in Yap and Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia.</p>